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American School
of Classical Studies
in Rome

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGING
COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit to you the Report of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, from September 1, 1897, to September 1, 1898, together with the Report of the Director of the School for the year 1897-98, Professor Clement L. Smith, of Harvard University. The latter Report includes that of the Professor of Archaeology in the School, Mr. Richard Norton. The Report of the Director will be read with interest, both as indicating the variety and richness of the opportunities opened by the School to the young men of our country, and as narrating the happy solution of the question whether the governmental authorities of the Italian Kingdom and of the Vatican would grant to women students of the School the same privileges which have been accorded to the men.

It remains for the Chairman of the Managing Committee to report upon a less interesting but far from unimportant part of the activity of the School, namely, the efforts which have been made, in the year just closed, to raise the means for carrying on its work in its fourth year, and the plans which have been devised for its continuance thereafter.

As has been stated in previous Reports of the Committee, the money which was collected at the beginning of our movement was solicited for immediate expenditure in the first three years.

The Managing Committee realized that, under the financial conditions existing in this country at the time, no attempt to secure a permanent endowment could possibly be successful. In spite of the failure of some of the subscriptions, the money then raised proved to be sufficient for the purpose; and, indeed, a gratifying amount was left over.

The Committee had hoped that, when the School had fairly entered upon its career, the recognition of the great value of the work which it had to do,—in a city which is not only the most important in the world's secular history but is also familiar to a great number of Americans,—would lead some person, or group of persons, to provide it with a permanent endowment. Such, doubtless, will still be the ultimate fortune of the School; but, up to the present time, while great interest has been taken in it by many people, and while many have shown themselves ready to give to its support, the benefactor, or benefactors, who shall establish it in perpetuity have not yet been found. We have, accordingly, had to face again the problem of support for the immediate future. By the energetic labors of members of the Committee, in several parts of the country, a sum of money had been collected, before the regular meeting on May 12, 1898, which, while less than the indispensable minimum, so nearly approached this as to justify the Committee in providing for the fourth year of instruction. We confidently believe that the residue will be obtained.

The most serious question to come before the Committee at its meeting was with regard to the sources from which help should be sought in the future. When the School was established, there was some fear lest a direct appeal to the colleges for assistance might diminish the revenues of the School at Athens, which are derived principally from subscriptions given directly by "contributing colleges," or given by friends of colleges on their behalf. Accordingly, subscriptions were not asked with a view to the representation of colleges. The Committee has felt, however, that there existed, in the natural interest of the colleges in such a School, the surest source of

income, independent of large gifts, that could be found. At the meeting in May last, it was the opinion of all who were present that this source must now be drawn upon, with the careful reservation that the School in Rome should not receive help from any college at the expense of the School at Athens. This position found favor on the following day at the meeting of the Managing Committee of the School at Athens, and action in accordance with it is now in progress.

The Treasurer of the Committee, Mr. C. C. Cuyler, who had personally visited the School in the course of the previous year, brought much cheer and satisfaction to the Committee by his account of the impression which the School had made upon him, and his conviction that college graduates might readily be brought to understand its importance and give it their willing assistance. He himself took the first step toward this solution of our problem by volunteering to raise a sum of money among Princeton alumni, as their contribution toward the support of the School. The movement has since that time been taken up, at Mr. Cuyler's prompting, by alumni of other institutions: Mr. Thomas Thacher has taken in charge a subscription among Yale alumni, Mr. Lawrence E. Sexton among Harvard alumni, Mr. Arthur L. Lincoln among Brown alumni, Mr. C. F. Mathewson among Dartmouth alumni, Mr. William B. Boulton among University of Pennsylvania alumni, Mr. Henry W. Sackett among Cornell alumni, and Mr. Clark Williams among Williams College alumni. The agreement reached in the two Committees with regard to an official appeal to the Colleges as such, and the movement inaugurated by Mr. Cuyler among college alumni, undoubtedly constitute the most important incidents in the history of the School in Rome during the year.

In view of the closer association which is expected to be brought about between the colleges of the country and the School in Rome, it was voted at the same meeting upon the 12th of May "That all graduates of colleges represented by contributions shall receive at the School instruction free of charge; that other graduates shall pay \$25 as an annual

fee; and that this motion shall go into operation in the year 1899-1900."

It was announced that the Director, acting under the advice of the Executive Committee, had secured the lease of the Villa Cheremetteff for another year.

The question was raised whether the School might not be of service to teachers and students of the classics, of history, and of art, who could not be absent from their duties in this country during the winter months, by providing a summer course of lectures in Rome, Naples, and Pompeii, on a plan similar to that by which lectures are provided during the winter vacation for teachers in the German and Austrian Gymnasien. It was suggested that the work in Rome, for example, should consist in orientation in museums, in lectures on Roman topography, architectural remains, and typical early churches, and in excursions to Tivoli, Ostia, the Alban Hills, and at least one Etruscan site. Interest in the plan was very generally expressed, and a Committee, consisting of Professor Kelsey, of the University of Michigan, Professor Frothingham, of Princeton University, and Professor Merrill, of Wesleyan University, was appointed to give it consideration. Since the date of the meeting, the Committee upon the suggested course has made a partial draft of a plan, and correspondence upon the subject has been conducted between this Committee, the Executive Committee, and the officers of the School now resident in Rome. The conclusion reached was that, at any rate until the School had a permanent Director, the difficulties in the way were too great; and the further consideration of this promising plan is accordingly postponed for the present.

The Directorship of the School for the year 1898-99 had already been accepted before the meeting by Professor Tracy Peck, of Yale University, who had been elected in 1897. Professor Richard Norton, after a very successful term of service as Professor of Archaeology in the School, was re-elected for the coming year. In addition, Professor Elmer T. Merrill, of Wesleyan University, was elected to be Professor

of the Latin Language and Literature for the same year. The School thus has a larger force of instructors in 1898-99 than it has had in the past.

Professor Andrew F. West, of Princeton University, Professor Alfred Gudeman, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor Charles G. Herbermann, of the College of the City of New York, were elected to membership in the Managing Committee. The Honorable Wayne MacVeagh, elected while residing in Rome as Ambassador of the United States to the Court of Italy, resigned his membership. The resignation was accepted, and it was voted that the Ambassador of the United States to the Court of Italy should henceforth—subject to the acceptance of the incumbent of the office—be a member of the Committee *ex officio*.

The Committee on Fellowships, consisting of Professor Warren, of the Johns Hopkins University, Chairman, Professor Marquand, of Princeton University, and Professor Merrill, of Wesleyan University, presented the following report:

Examinations were held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 17, 18, and 19, at Rome, Italy, Madison, Wis., Evanston, Ill., Ann Arbor, Mich., and New Haven, Conn. The papers set at the examinations were prepared by Professors Egbert, Marquand, E. T. Merrill, T. Peck, K. F. Smith, and Warren. Six candidates requested permission to take the examinations, but one subsequently withdrew. The Committee awarded fellowships to three candidates,—the two Fellowships in Classical Archaeology to Charles Upson Clark, A.B., of Yale University (1897), and graduate student at Yale in 1897-98, and to Grant Showermann, A.B., of the University of Wisconsin, 1896, A.M., 1897, and Fellow in Latin of the University of Wisconsin, 1896-98; the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology to William Warner Bishop, A.B., of the University of Michigan, 1892, A.M., 1893, Professor of Greek at Missouri Wesleyan College, Cameron, Mo., 1893-94, and Instructor in Greek at the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., 1895-98.

The Committee on Fellowships makes the following announcement with reference to the competitive examinations for fellowships.

The Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome expects to award three fellowships yearly, as follows:

A fellowship of \$600, offered by the Archaeological Institute of America.

A fellowship of \$600, offered by the Managing Committee.

A fellowship of \$500, for the study of Christian Archaeology, offered by friends of the School.

Like the other privileges of the School, these fellowships are open to women as well as to men.

The holders of these fellowships will be enrolled as regular members of the School, and will be required to pursue their studies, under the supervision of the Director of the School, for the full school year of ten months, beginning on the 15th of October. They will reside ordinarily in Rome; but a portion of the year may be spent, with the consent and under the advice of the Director, in investigations elsewhere in Italy, or in travel and study in Greece under the supervision of the Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. In addition to his general studies, each holder of a fellowship is required to take some definite subject for special research, and to present to the Managing Committee a thesis embodying the results of his investigation. For the prosecution of such special investigation he may obtain leave, under certain conditions, to supplement his studies in Rome by researches elsewhere than in Italy or Greece. Twice in the year — namely, on the first of February and the first of June — each fellow will send a report to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships concerning the use he has made of his time.

These fellowships are open to all Bachelors of Arts of universities and colleges in the United States of America, and to other American students of similar attainments. They will be awarded chiefly on the basis of competitive written examinations, but other evidence of ability and attainments on the part of candidates will be taken into consideration.

Each candidate must announce in writing his intention to offer himself for examination. This announcement must be made to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships, and must be in his hands not later than February 1. The receipt of the application will be acknowledged, and the candidate will therewith receive a blank, to be filled out at his convenience, and handed in at the time of the examination, in which he will give information in regard to his studies and attainments. A copy of this blank may also be obtained at any time by application to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships.

The examinations will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of the third week in March, at the American School in Rome, at the American School at Athens, at any of the Universities and Colleges in America represented on the Managing Committee of either School, and at such other places as may be later designated.

The award of the fellowships will be made, and notice thereof sent to all candidates, as soon as practicable after the examinations are held. The notice will probably be mailed not later than May 1. The income of these fellowships will be paid in three instalments, on September 1, January 1, and April 1.

The subjects covered by the examinations, with the precise time assigned to each (in 1899), are given below. Candidates for the fellowships offered by the Institute and by the School will omit No. 8. Candidates for the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology will omit Nos. 4, 5, and 7.

In the lists of books appended to Nos. 3-9, those in the first paragraph will serve to indicate the extent of the requirement in each case. Other books are named for supplementary reading and reference. For additional titles, candidates are referred to the list of "Books Recommended," which is published annually in the Appendix of the Journal of the Institute, where also some description and prices are added.

All letters on the subject of these fellowships should be addressed to Professor Minton Warren, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. (from whom also additional copies of this circular may be obtained).

1. **Latin.** (Tuesday, March 14, 3-4:30 P.M.)

2. **Greek.** (Tuesday, March 14, 4:30-6 P.M.)

The examinations in these subjects are designed chiefly to test the candidate's acquaintance with the literary sources of investigation in classical history and archaeology, and his ability to read the classical authors for purposes of research.

3. **The Elements of Latin Epigraphy.** (Thursday, March 16, 9-11 A.M.)

a. J. C. Egbert, *Introduction to the Study of Latin Inscriptions* (New York, 1896), or R. Cagnat, *Cours d'épigraphie latine* (2d ed., Paris, 1890).

SUPPLEMENTARY: E. Hübner, *Römische Epigraphik* (in Iw. v. Müller's *Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*, Vol. I, 2d ed., pp. 625 ff.). H. Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae* (Vol. I, Berlin, 1892; Vol. II is soon to be published). G. M. Rushforth, *Latin Historical Inscriptions* (Oxford, 1893). W. M. Lindsay, *Handbook of Latin Inscriptions illustrating the History of the Language* (Boston, 1897).

REFERENCE: G. Wilmanns, *Exempla Inscriptionum Latinarum in usum praecipue academicum* (2 vols., Berlin, 1873). F. Ritschl, *Priscae Latinitatis Monumenta Epigraphica* (Berlin, 1862). E. Hübner, *Exempla Scripturae Epigraphicae* (Berlin, 1885).

b. (For candidates for the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology.) Northcote and Brownlow, *Roma Sotterranea*, Part III (see under 8).

SUPPLEMENTARY: G. B. de Rossi, *Inscriptiones Christianae Urbis Romae septimo saeculo antiquiores* (Rome, Vol. I, 1861; Vol. II, 1888). E. Hübner, *Inscriptiones Hispaniae Christianae* (Berlin, 1871), and *Inscriptiones Britanniae Christianae* (Berlin, 1876).

REFERENCE: F. X. Kraus, *Die altchristlichen Inschriften der Rheinländer* (Freiburg im Br., 1890). L. Le Blant, *Inscriptions chrétiennes de la Gaule* (Paris, 1856-65).

(See, further, Egbert's Introduction, pp. 1 ff.)

4. **The Elements of Latin Palaeography.** (Wednesday, March 15, 9-10 A.M.; to be omitted by candidates for the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology.)

E. M. Thompson, *Handbook of Greek and Roman Palaeography*, Chapters i-vii and xiii-xviii (New York, 1893), or C. Paoli, *Lateinische Palaeographie und Urkundenlehre*, 2 parts, tr. by K. Lohmeyer (Innsbruck, 1889,

1895); with practice in W. Arndt, *Schrifttafeln zur Erlernung der lateinischen Palaeographie* (Berlin, 1887, 1888), and E. Chatelain, *Paléographie des classiques latins* (Paris, 1884-).

SUPPLEMENTARY: Zangemeister and Wattenbach, *Exempla codicum Latinorum litteris maiusculis scriptorum* (Heidelberg, 1876, 1879). Ewald and Loewe, *Exempla scripturae Visigoticae* (Heidelberg, 1883).

REFERENCE: W. Wattenbach, *Anleitung zur lateinischen Palaeographie* (4th ed., Leipzig, 1886). W. M. Lindsay, *An Introduction to Latin Textual Emendation* (London, 1896). W. Wattenbach, *Das Schriftwesen im Mittelalter* (3d ed., Leipzig, 1896).

5. The Physical and Political Geography of Ancient Italy. (*Wednesday, March 15, 5—5:30 P.M.; to be omitted by candidates for the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology.*)

H. Kiepert, *Manual of Ancient Geography*, Chapter ix (London, 1881), and *Atlas Antiquus*, Tabb. vii-ix.

SUPPLEMENTARY: J. Jung, *Geographie von Italien* (in Iw. v. Müller's *Handbuch*, Vol. III, 3te Abtheilung, 2d ed., 1897, published separately). H. Nissen, *Italische Landeskunde* (Vol. I, Berlin, 1883).

6. The Topography and Monuments of Ancient Rome and its Neighborhood. (*Wednesday, March 15, 3—5 P.M.*)

O. Richter, *Topographie der Stadt Rom* (in Iw. v. Müller's *Handbuch*, Vol. III, pp. 725 ff.), or R. Lanciani, *The Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome* (London and Boston, 1897). A. Mau, *Führer durch Pompeii* (2d ed., Naples, 1896).

SUPPLEMENTARY: J. H. Middleton, *The Remains of Ancient Rome* (2 vols., London, 1892). R. Burn, *Ancient Rome and its Neighborhood* (London, 1895). R. Lanciani, *Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries, and Pagan and Christian Rome* (London and Boston, 1888, 1893).

REFERENCE: O. Gilbert, *Geschichte und Topographie der Stadt Rom im Alterthum* (3 parts, Leipzig, 1883, 1885, 1890). H. Jordan, *Topographie der Stadt Rom im Alterthum* (Berlin, Vols. I, 1, 2; II, 1878, 1885, 1871). Overbeck-Mau, *Pompeii in seinen Gebäuden*, etc. (4th ed., Leipzig, 1884). Schneider, *Das Alte Rom* (Leipzig, 1896). Kiepert and Hülsen, *Formae Urbis Romae Antiquae* (Berlin, 1896), containing three excellent maps, with valuable topographical index. R. Lanciani, *Forma Urbis Romae* (Milan, 1893-).

7. Introduction to Etruscan and Roman Archaeology (Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Pottery, Coins). (*Wednesday, March 15, 10 A.M.—12 M.; to be omitted by candidates for the Fellowship in Christian Archaeology.*)

a. ETRUSCAN. J. Martha, *L'Art étrusque* (Paris, 1889).

SUPPLEMENTARY: G. Dennis, *Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria* (3d ed., London, 2 vols., 1883). Durm, *Die Baukunst der Etrusker* (in his *Handbuch der Architektur*, Darmstadt, 1885).

REFERENCE: Gerhard, *Etruskische Spiegel* (5 vols., Berlin, 1843-93). Brunn and Körte, *I rilievi delle urne Etrusche* (Rome and Berlin, Vol. I, 1870; Vol. II, 1, 1890; Vol. II, 2, 1896).

b. ROMAN. J. Martha, *L'Archéologie étrusque et romaine*, Chapter v to end (Paris, 1884). Durm, *Die Baukunst der Römer* (in his *Handbuch der Architektur*, Darmstadt, 1885). F. B. Tarbell, *History of Greek Art* (Meadville, Pa., 1896). E. A. Gardner, *Handbook of Greek Sculpture*, especially the last chapter (London, New York, 1896, 1897). H. v. Rohden, *Malerei und Vasenkunde*, and R. Weil, (*Römische*) *Münzkunde* (in Baumeister's *Denkmäler des klassischen Altertums*, Vol. II, pp. 851-880, 963-968; Vol. III, pp. 1931-2011). Furtwängler, *Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture* (New York, 1895).

SUPPLEMENTARY: A. Choisy, *L'art de bâtir chez les Romains* (Paris, 1876). Lange, *Haus und Halle* (Leipzig, 1885). Brunn, *Denkmäler der griechischen und römischen Skulptur* (Munich, 1888-97). *Notizie degli scavi di antichità. Bollettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma. Bollettino dell' istituto archeologico germanico. Mélanges d'archéologie et d'histoire of the French School in Rome.*

REFERENCE: Bernoulli, *Römische Ikonographie* (Stuttgart, I, 1882; II, 1, 1886; II, 2, 1891). Robert, *Die antiken Sarcophag-reliefs* (Vol. II, Berlin, 1890). W. Helbig, *Guide to the Public Collections of Classical Antiquities in Rome* (Leipzig, 1896). Helbig, *Untersuchungen über die campanische Wandmalerei* (Leipzig, 1873) and *Die Wandgemälde Campaniens* (Leipzig, 1868). Mau, *Geschichte der decorativen Wandmalerei in Pompeii* (Berlin, 1882). Mommsen, *Geschichte des römischen Münzwesens* (Breslau, 1860); or (better) the same, translated and enlarged by Blacas and De Witte, *Histoire de la monnaie romaine* (4 vols., Paris, 1873-75). Baumeister, *Denkmäler des klassischen Altertums* (3 vols., München and Leipzig, 1885-88).

8. **Introduction to Christian Archaeology** (Architecture, Sculpture, Painting). (*Wednesday, March 15, 9 A.M.—12 M.; to be omitted by candidates for the fellowships offered by the Institute and by the School.*)

F. X. Kraus, *Geschichte der christlichen Kunst* (Freiburg im Br., Vol. I, 1896, Vol. II, 1, 1897). J. S. Northcote and W. R. Brownlow, *Roma Sotterranea* (2d ed., 2 vols., London, 1879), or either of the following, which are based on the last-named work: F. X. Kraus, *Roma Sotterranea* (2d ed., Freiburg im Br., 1879), or P. Allard, *Rome Souterraine* (3d ed., Paris, 1877).

SUPPLEMENTARY: V. Schultze, *Archäologie der altchristlichen Kunst* (Munich, 1895). Pératé, *L'Archéologie chrétienne* (Paris, 1892). G. B. de Rossi, *Roma sotterranea cristiana* (3 vols., Rome, 1864-77). Holtzinger, *Die altchristliche Architektur* (Stuttgart, 1889). Bayet, *L'Art byzantin* (Paris, Quantin). *Bollettino di archeologia cristiana. Römische Quartalschrift der christlichen Alterthümer. Byzantinische Zeitschrift.*

REFERENCE: Gattucci, *Storia dell' arte cristiana nei primi otto secoli della Chiesa* (6 vols., Prato, 1873-81). Konkadoff, *Histoire de l'art byzantin* (2

vols., Paris, 1886-91). Dehio and Bezold, *Die kirchliche Baukunst des Abendlandes* (Stuttgart, 1887-). Kraus, *Real-Encyclopaedie der christlichen Alterthümer* (2 vols., Freiburg im Br., 1882-86).

9. **Italian.** (*Thursday, March 16, 11 A.M.—12 M.*)

Candidates will be expected to show familiarity with the ordinary words and idioms of conversation, and ability to read simple Italian prose.

C. H. Grandgent, *Italian Grammar* (3d ed., Boston, 1894) and *Composition* (Boston, 1894). B. L. Bowen, *First Italian Readings* (Boston, 1896). T. Millhouse, *English-Italian and Italian-English Dictionary* (4th ed., 2 vols., London and New York). For additional reading the following works are recommended: Goldoni, *Il Burbero benefico* or *La Locandiera*; De Amicis, *La Vita militare, Spagna, Cuore*; Pellico, *Le mie Prigioni*; Verga, *Novelle*: and especially the archaeological papers published in Italian in the periodicals mentioned under 7 and 8.

Copies of the papers set at the examination of candidates for Fellowships in May last will be found in the Appendix, pp. 109-114.

From the beginning, the Committee has recognized that the system of appointing officers of instruction annually, with which, like the School at Athens, the School in Rome had at the outset to content itself, was one which must be abandoned at the earliest possible moment; and every report from the Directors,—the persons who were in a position to feel most keenly the shortcomings of the present system,—has expressed and emphasized this conviction. But the difficulty which has prevented action in the past continues to exist. After three years of successful work,—successful not merely in teaching, but also in discovery,—the School still has to seek its support from one year to another, with no certain outlook upon the future. Its record entitles it to a permanent place among the national Schools in Rome; it is situated in one of the most cosmopolitan of cities, and stands in the eye of the world; and the observer might well indulge the hope that some man or woman of large outlook would take satisfaction in establishing it in perpetuity, as a factor in American civilization. That hope must still be cherished.

WM. GARDNER HALE, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

1897-98

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome :

I have the honor to submit the following report on the conduct of the School during the year 1897-98.

The School year opened, in accordance with the Regulations, on Friday, October 15. The regular instruction began on the following Monday and continued until December 23, when a brief recess was taken for the holidays. Regular work was resumed on Monday, January 3, and continued until Friday, March 18, two days before the students left the city for their tour in Greece and Sicily.

The following students were in attendance from the beginning of the year until the close of the regular instruction:

Howard Crosby Butler, A.B. (Princeton, 1892); A.M. (*ibid.*, 1893); Lecturer on the History of Architecture in Princeton University, 1895-97; Fellow of the Institute.

Jesse B. Gilbert, A.B. (Otterbein University, 1897).

Anna Spalding Jenkins, A.B. (Smith College, 1890); A.M. (*ibid.*, 1897); Assistant in Latin in Smith College, 1895-97.

Clarence Linton Meader, A.B. (University of Michigan, 1891); Instructor in Latin since 1893, and Lecturer on Roman Law since 1894, in the University of Michigan; Fellow in Christian Archaeology.

George N. Olcott, A.B. (Columbia University, 1893); Fellow of the School.

Elizabeth Austin Rose, A.B. (De Pauw University, 1891).

Mary Gilmore Williams, A.B. (University of Michigan, 1895); Ph.D. (*ibid.*, 1897).

Of these seven students, Mr. Olcott had been a member of the School in the preceding year; the others were in their first year. Messrs. Butler, Meader, and Olcott, Miss Jenkins, and Miss Williams completed the full year's work in accordance

with the Regulations. Mr. Gilbert was obliged to leave Rome before the end of May. Miss Rose, from considerations of health, was unable to undertake the full year's work, but she attended nearly all the regular instruction.

Dr. Harry Edwin Burton, A.B. (Harvard, 1890), Ph.D. (*ibid.*, 1895), who was a regular member of the School in 1895-96, had intended to resume his membership at the beginning of the year, but was detained by illness in his family and did not join the School until January 3. The same cause prevented him from completing the year.

The courses of instruction given by the officers of the School were as follows:

From October to Christmas :

1. By the Director: a course on Latin Palaeography; two lectures a week, together with practical exercises on facsimiles.
2. By Professor Norton: a course on the Topography and Monuments of Ancient Rome; two lectures a week, given (with the exception of the first two) on the sites or before the monuments discussed. Special topics were also assigned to the students for individual investigation and report.

From January to March :

1. By the Director: a course on Latin Epigraphy, consisting mainly of practical exercises in the reading and interpretation of inscriptions, based on Egbert's *Introduction*, with some practice in the Galleria Lapidaria of the Vatican; two meetings a week (three to four hours).
2. By Professor Norton: a course on Greek, Roman, and Etruscan Art, given in the museums; two lectures a week.

In addition to these courses provided by the School, a number of our students availed themselves of the permission kindly given by Professor Hülsen to attend his lectures on topography, which began November 15 and continued through December; and some of them attended one or more of Professor Marucchi's lectures in the Catacombs, at his invitation.

The past winter was one of much sickness in Rome, which materially interfered with the courses which, following the example of my predecessors, I arranged for with resident professors. Professor Stevenson was prevented by pressing

engagements from beginning his lectures on Numismatics until January 26, and owing to subsequent illness was able to give us only twelve lectures in all. This result was foreseen some time in advance, and he modified his plans so as to cover the whole ground, but of course much less thoroughly than he would otherwise have done. Nevertheless, the course was exceedingly interesting and valuable, and our students travelled their two miles to the Vatican and sat their hour and a half in overcoat and hat in the frigid atmosphere of the Numismatic Cabinet with unchilled ardor, while the interest of the lecturer himself and the zeal with which, in response to our wishes, he resumed the course and continued it under most discouraging conditions of health, won our warm esteem. These conditions proved more serious than we supposed. I have here to record, with sincere sorrow, which I am sure will be shared by every member of the School, the death of our valued instructor, which occurred August 17. Professor Stevenson's lectures have formed an important part of our scheme of instruction from the first, and his premature death comes as a serious loss to the School.

It was also ill health, fortunately not prolonged, but coming at an inopportune time, that postponed the beginning of Professor Marucchi's course on Christian Archaeology until March 7, and limited it to five lectures. In the case of this course I thought it advisable to arrange for a more comprehensive treatment of the subject than Professor Marucchi had previously given to the School, inasmuch as Professor Norton, who was occupied with topography until Christmas, found it impossible to cover in his lectures on art the whole ground covered by his predecessors, whose courses on this subject began in the autumn. Accordingly it was thought best that he should not attempt to lecture on Christian Archaeology, and that, instead, Professor Marucchi should be invited to give a general introductory course on that subject. Professor Marucchi readily consented, but, for the reason stated, was not able to begin until within a fortnight of the departure of the

students for Greece. The subjects of the five lectures actually given were as follows:

1. The relations of Christianity with the Roman world during the first four centuries.
2. Customs of the early Christians. Our sources of information. Their meetings, liturgy, domestic churches, burial usages.
3. The ancient Christian cemeteries, called 'Catacombs'; their origin, general form, history; their position before the law; description of them in detail.
4. Contents of the ancient Christian cemeteries (Christian painting and sculpture).
5. Christian art and epigraphy (a demonstration in the Christian Museum of the Lateran).

The interest and importance of these topics to the student of classical antiquity, as well as to the student of Christian history, is obvious. The lectures were thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated by the School. Professor Marucchi speaks Italian with remarkable clearness, and his presentation of the subject was equally clear and admirable.

It appears from the experience of my predecessors, as well as from my own, that the arrangement of courses by resident scholars is beset with some difficulties. As long as our students remain here, for the most part, only one year, they cannot with the best advantage listen to lectures in Italian until after Christmas, when they have already begun to be deeply engrossed in their special studies, and when the time left for such courses is so short that sickness or accident may cut them down to very small proportions. Even under these circumstances, however, I regard the courses as not only valuable, but as a necessary part of our scheme; and it ought to be said, to offset the small number of lectures to which we are sometimes reduced, that the Roman lecturer is apparently not trained to regard an hour as the normal length of a lecture. In our case, certainly, we were given very liberal measure, the lecture often extending to an hour and a half or even two hours.

In addition to attending the stated instruction provided for them, the students did much for themselves, studying ancient

sites and monuments and familiarizing themselves with the rich treasures of the museums. In the autumn and early winter months they made a number of excursions to places of classical interest, under the energetic management of Mr. Olcott. The special investigations which they undertook and which I hope may yield some results suitable for publication, are as follows:

Mr. Meader began early in the year a study of the sculptured reliefs on Christian sarcophagi, with particular reference to the manner in which the scenes portrayed upon them were used by the artists to convey symbolic or other ideas. He has already presented a paper embodying his facts and conclusions.

Mr. Butler, who is a trained architect, began in the summer of 1897 a study of the Roman aqueducts in southern France. During the school year he continued his investigations with a careful examination of the aqueducts of Rome and Latium, including a magnificent one at Minturno, of which no description appears as yet to have been published. In this work he received much friendly counsel and assistance from Professor Lanciani, whose knowledge of the subject is unsurpassed. Mr. Butler studied the aqueducts as monuments of architectural design and construction, an aspect of the subject that has not received the attention it deserves. Out of a great mass of material collected he will present in his paper a careful description, with measurements, of typical examples of the three classes into which the aqueducts are divided by their structural form, those in stone (*opus quadratum*), those in rubble and *opus reticulatum*, and those in rubble and brick.

Mr. Olcott undertook a study of the palaeography of the coins of the Republic, for which purpose special arrangements were made, through the courtesy of Father Ehrle, the Prefect of the Vatican Library, to give him access to the rich Vatican collection. The collections in the Palazzo dei Conservatori and the Museo Kircheriano were also of service. Mr. Olcott further had the good fortune to come into possession of a number of sepulchral inscriptions, found by some workmen

near the Via Ostiensis, and has edited them for the Journal of the Institute.

Miss Williams, who had begun, as a graduate student at the University of Michigan, an investigation of the influence of the women of the imperial families, continued this investigation in Rome, collecting and studying especially the epigraphical evidence. The part of the subject which she completed and will present in her paper touches the three Augustae of the house of Severus, Julia Domna, Julia Maesa, and Julia Mamaea.

Miss Jenkins took for her subject the so-called Trajan reliefs in the Forum and has presented the results of a thorough study of their significance in a paper already in my hands.

Dr. Burton began an investigation of the so-called Temple of Fortuna Virilis in the Forum Boarium, but was obliged to suspend his work for the reason already stated.

Mr. Gilbert undertook and carried nearly to completion before his departure from Rome a collation of the *Vaticanus Lipsii* of Suetonius, a codex of the eleventh or twelfth century, of which, although its importance has long been recognized, no collation has yet been published.

In connection with Mr. Gilbert's work I began an examination of the other Suetonian manuscripts in the Vatican library. The investigation proved more interesting than I had anticipated, and more promising of substantial results; for these manuscripts have heretofore been regarded by editors of Suetonius as of little value, and have been neglected accordingly. Thus Roth, the editor of our present standard text (Teubner, 1857), possessed no adequate collation of any of them, and could cite only the meagre excerpts of Lipsius and others from the *Vaticanus Lipsii* and those of Gruter from the three *Palatini*. He knew of the existence of fourteen other *Vaticani*. There are in fact no less than twenty-one *Vaticani* alone, and besides these and the three *Palatini* the catalogues show four *Ottoboniani*, one *Urbinas*, and four in the Queen of Sweden collection, making thirty-three in all. Twenty-one of these are parchment codices, ranging in date from the eleventh to the

fifteenth century; the remaining twelve are paper copies of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

In the time at my disposal I could not advantageously go through the whole of this list; but when the library closed, near the end of June, I had examined and excerpted all of the parchment codices except the *Palatini*, for which I shall have to rely on Gruter excerpts. During the summer I examined in a similar way a number of Suetonian manuscripts in other libraries,—five in Florence, five in Venice, one each in Munich and Leyden, and four in the British Museum.

The object of this investigation was not so much to establish the text at any point, as to do something towards breaking ground for a complete revision, the need of which is generally recognized and was impressed upon me with convincing force in the progress of this inquiry.

As one significant fact I may mention that in more than a dozen instances I found, sometimes in several manuscripts, readings which were known to Roth only as conjectures of himself and other scholars. Roth's text is based largely on the collations of his predecessors, who used the manuscripts to which they happened to have access,—manuscripts which in some cases can no longer be identified with certainty,—and cited only such readings as seemed to them important. From this it naturally resulted that many really important readings were left unrecorded, and many good manuscripts entirely neglected. An illustration of the first has just been given. As an example of the second I may refer to the Medicean manuscripts, of which three, known as the First, Second, and Third Medicean, are cited (not without some confusion of numbers) in the editions. Now there are, I find, of the thirteen Suetonian manuscripts in the Mediceo-Laurentian library, five of older date than the fifteenth century. One of these, the famous Third Medicean, was probably written in the eleventh century; the other four in the thirteenth or fourteenth. Why two of these four should be taken and the others left, it would be difficult to say, especially as one of them (64.9), which I have

called the Fifth, bears marks of close relationship with the Second, and is also related to two Vatican manuscripts (*Vat. Lat. 1860* and *7310*) and to two in the National Library in Paris.¹ Again, the manuscript in the Royal Library in Munich, which, though of late date, is of high merit and nearly related to the well-known *Gudianus* at Wölffenbüttel, appears to be quite unknown to the editors.

For a classification of the manuscripts, so essential to a correct estimate of the relative weight to be attached to them, it is obvious that Roth's material was entirely inadequate; and Becker, who has made the only important contributions to Suetonian textual criticism since Roth's edition was published, was not much better equipped. For a satisfactory revision of the text I am convinced that the whole work will have to be done over again from the beginning. It is true that the *Memmianus* and some of the other oldest manuscripts have been repeatedly collated; but the collations are not accessible to scholars, nor were they made with the completeness and precision demanded by the critical methods of the present day. Of some others,—for example, the Third Medicean,—no pretence of a complete collation has ever been made. Of the thirteenth and fourteenth century manuscripts, some, as we have seen, have been left entirely untouched. The whole number of manuscripts is so large that a collation of all of them is hardly practicable or even desirable; probably a considerable number can be safely dismissed with a very summary examination. But in the preliminary inquiry necessary for making the right selection no manuscript should be overlooked entirely, and every manuscript of any promise should be subjected to a more searching examination than has yet been made, with a view to determining, so far as possible, both its intrinsic worth and its relations to other manuscripts. To this work of selection and classification I hope the materials I have collected will enable me to make a useful contribution.

¹ For the evidence of the relation of these *Parisini* (*5802* and *6116*) to this group I am indebted to my colleague, Professor A. A. Howard.

Acting on the advice of Professor Richardson, Director of the School at Athens, our students made their applications individually to Dr. Dörpfeld for leave to accompany him on his tour through the Peloponnesus in April; but I also wrote to Dr. Dörpfeld, bespeaking his interest, and he replied in a most friendly spirit. By the time the applications were received, however, although they were sent in December, he was obliged to report that there were no places left. In this emergency Professor Norton generously consented to accompany our students, an arrangement with which they were more than satisfied. Mr. Norton's two years' experience in Greece as a student of the School at Athens made him an eminently competent guide, and the tour proved most delightful and profitable. This change of plan, however, made it desirable to begin the journey ten days earlier than had been intended, as we thought it wise to keep clear of Dr. Dörpfeld's large party, in view of the limited resources of the Peloponnesus for the entertainment of travellers. Our party accordingly left Rome March 20, and reached Patras on the morning of the 22d. After a day and a half in Olympia the party divided, the ladies going to Athens, while Professor Norton with the men made the rougher journey across the Peloponnesus, by way of Andritsena, — whence they made an excursion to Bassae, — Megalopolis, and Tripolitza, to Nauplia. Here the whole party reassembled, and visits were made to Epidaurus, Tiryns, Mycenae, and the Argive Heraeum. From Nauplia the travellers went to Athens, breaking the journey at Corinth to inspect the excavations which the American School is making there. This programme left about a fortnight for Athens, in the course of which an excursion was made to Delphi, where excavations by the French School are in progress. The party left Athens April 18 for Catania. The Sicilian tour, which they began at this point, included Syracuse, Taormina, and Messina, on the eastern coast, Girgenti and Selinunte on the southern, and finally Palermo. From Palermo they returned to Naples May 1, and proceeded to

Pompeii, where Professor Mau began his *giro* on the following day.

Professor Mau's course, which, as in previous years, had been specially arranged for the School, extended through ten days, of which seven were devoted to the *giro* in Pompeii, one to an excursion to the excavations at Boscoreale, and the last two to the Pompeian antiquities in the Museum at Naples. The lectures in Pompeii occupied three or four hours every afternoon, and on some days an equal amount of time in the morning; those in Naples four hours each morning. The lectures, in accordance with the preference of the students, were given in Italian, and were attended by every member of the School except one student who had heard them the preceding year. Of the value of this opportunity of studying Pompeii and its remains under such eminent guidance, it would be superfluous for me to speak. The pleasure of the experience was enhanced by the presence and the occasional instructive remarks of Professor von Wilamowitz Moellendorff, of the University of Berlin, who made one of our little company. After the conclusion of the course several of our party spent two or three additional days in private study in the Museum and in Pompeii, and some of us took advantage of the opportunity to visit Paestum and some of the more interesting places on the beautiful peninsula of Sorrento.

The civil and ecclesiastical authorities of Rome and the heads of foreign institutions, with whom I had occasion to come in contact, showed themselves friendly, as heretofore, and granted us valuable favors. Thanks to the thoughtfulness of my predecessor, Professor Warren, the way was made easy for me at the outset to come into personal relations with these officials. The Ministry of Public Instruction granted to every member of the School a card of free admission, for one year, to the national museums, galleries, excavations, and monuments throughout Italy; and Professor Barnabei, now the head of this division of the ministry, expressed to me his desire to aid the School in any other way in his power. With the aid of a letter from

our Ambassador, General Draper, I secured for our students the privilege of borrowing books from the large and well-equipped Biblioteca Vittorio Emanuele — a privilege of great value, in view of the present limited resources of our own library.

The presence of women as students of the School occasioned some hesitation, on the part of the pontifical authorities, in granting my application for *permessi* to the Vatican and Lateran museums; but after some further correspondence, and through the good offices of Monsignor O'Connell, Rector of the American College, a solution of the difficulty was reached. The *permessi* were granted, those for the young men in the usual form, those for the young women with a proviso added in writing, which limited their admission to the Galleria Lapidaria to other days than Tuesday and Friday. On those days the Borgia rooms of the Vatican are open, and the Galleria Lapidaria is a thoroughfare for the public. Whether this or some other consideration was the ground for the restriction, I was confident that it would not be insisted on after the first trial; and so it proved. The first *permessi* were issued for three months, and expired March 11. In response to my request to have them renewed, cards were granted for four additional months, and those sent to the young women were free from any restriction.

The question of admitting women to the privilege of collating manuscripts in the Vatican library I found had already been presented by the German Archaeological Institute, and settled, as usual, by a compromise. Women are not admitted to the Collating Room itself; but a place is provided for them in the large anteroom, where they can work with entire comfort and abundance of light, and the only substantial drawback is that they have not immediate access to the indexes and inventories, which are kept in the Collating Room. Father Ehrle showed himself most obliging and helpful to us; and in addition to the aid given us in such work as we undertook in his department, he devoted one afternoon in March to conducting the members of the School and their families, with some invited

guests (including three American students from German Universities, who were visiting Rome in their vacation), through the library, showing and explaining its oldest manuscripts and other rare treasures.

From the distinguished secretaries of the Imperial German Institute, Professor Petersen and Professor Hülsen, we experienced the same signal friendliness that they had shown towards the School from the beginning. Both officers and students received invitations to the semi-monthly meetings of the Institute, and many of us were constant in our attendance. We also enjoyed the free use of the excellent library of the Institute—an invaluable privilege, for without it, in the present state of our own library, our students' special investigations in archaeology could not have been carried on. I take this opportunity also to express my indebtedness to the Director of the Austrian Institute of Historical Studies, Dr. Theodor von Sickel, for many courtesies and for valuable counsel in palaeographical work.

This friendly and liberal treatment comes not merely from the promptings of generosity, but has a deeper root in the satisfaction with which the existence of our School is viewed by such men as Professor Petersen, who see in it a good augury for the future of classical studies, giving evidence, as it does, of the vigorous growth of those studies in America at a time when they are more and more threatened by materialistic tendencies in Europe.

Similar is the welcome given to our School by the lovers of art in Rome, a fact of which I had pleasing evidence. On April 21, the traditional birthday of the city of Rome, I had the honor of attending, together with Mr. Abbott, the Director of the American Academy, the annual banquet with which the day is celebrated by the Accademia di San Luca, a society of artists which has itself passed its tercentenary. We were not only treated as honored guests, but a toast, proposed by Professor Lanciani, to the prosperity of the two American institutions, was received with the utmost cordiality.

I may add that from quite another class, — from our own countrymen residing temporarily or permanently in Rome, persons of diverse interests, — I have received repeated assurances of their satisfaction in the existence of the School, as a representative of the intellectual side of our national life among a people who are too prone to believe that we are wholly given over to material pursuits.

One of the pleasantest privileges of the position which I had the honor to hold is the opportunity it affords of welcoming visiting American scholars to an American institution in Rome which is a centre of scholarly activity. Nor ought this in my judgment to be regarded merely as an incidental satisfaction, but as one of the services to be rendered by the School and one of the reasons for its existence. Such scholars find our School of much practical assistance to them in their study of the ancient city, and I have believed that I was carrying out your wishes in giving them free access to our library, and obtaining for them from the authorities such privileges as my position enabled me to secure. Among our visitors of the present year, I would name first Professor Platner, recently chosen Secretary of the Managing Committee, and a most efficient friend of the School from the start. Mr. Platner spent the winter and spring in Rome, and I was glad to seek his counsel on more than one occasion. We have also had the pleasure of seeing Professor Burton of Rochester University, another active member of the Managing Committee; also Professor Tarbell and Professor Miller of Chicago, Professor Cowles of Amherst, and Dr. Bates of the University of Pennsylvania, besides a number of distinguished scholars in other departments of learning.

I have acknowledged, with the thanks of the Managing Committee, the following gifts, received during the year :

From Sig. Giacomo Boni, of the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction, a plaster cast.

From Dr. H. E. Burton, a copy of Hare's *Walks in Rome*.

From Dr. Edmonston Charles, of Rome, a copy of Vol. IV (Ser. 3) of the *Atti della R. Accademia dei Lincei*.

- From the Syndics of the University Press, Cambridge, England, a copy of Conway's *Italic Dialects*.
- From Professor A. A. Howard, of Harvard University, a copy of Rose and Müller-Strübing's *Vitruvius*, a book out of print and very difficult to obtain. This volume has the additional interest of having been in the library of the late Professor G. M. Richardson, of the University of California, who died at Athens two years ago.
- From W. J. Stillman, Esq., a collection of more than sixty volumes, together with valuable pamphlets and unbound numbers of periodicals.
- From Mr. and Mrs. George W. Holland, a contribution of 75 lire towards the expenses of the School.
- Also, from Alden Sampson, Esq., of Bryn Mawr, Pa., as a loan without express limit of time, a large assortment of specimens (133 pieces) of the colored marbles used in building by the ancient Romans.

I have further to record the indebtedness of the School to Mr. Olcott for his voluntary services in revising and verifying the card catalogue of the library, and in extending it to include the accessions of the year,—a piece of work requiring much time and pains. The new accessions embrace a number of archaeological works and a set of the most important Greek authors, in which the library had been almost entirely deficient. With an appropriation of only \$500 a year, a considerable part of which goes for the purchase and binding of periodicals, the growth of the library must necessarily be slow, and I can think of no gift to the School that would be of greater immediate and permanent utility than a sum sufficient to double or quadruple our present stock of books. The library is the students' workshop, and while we gratefully appreciate the liberality of our German friends on the Capitol, the worker must always be sadly hampered whose tools are so scattered.

From my experience in managing the School I have formed a number of definite conclusions relating to its welfare, to two of which I should like briefly to call attention here. One of these is the need of a permanent director. This subject has been so fully and ably presented by my predecessors that I need only add my testimony to theirs, and express the hope that the Committee may see its way to beginning a permanent arrangement in the near future.

The other point to which I wish to call attention is the need of formulating a preparatory course of study for persons who propose to enter the School. At present we imply by our announcement that any graduate of a college can spend a year in the School with profit. And so indeed he can. But with a year's or even six months' judicious preparation he could spend his year there with twice or three times as much profit. If he goes to Rome straight from college, with no special training or preparation, he will use a third or a half of his precious year in doing what he might just as well have done at home, and the time of really fruitful work, by which I mean special and personal investigation, will be proportionally cut down. If he wishes to devote himself to archaeology, he can acquire at least the elements of the science in an American university. If his taste is for palaeographical work, the preliminary practice on facsimiles can be had equally well in America. The same is true of the study required for learning the language of inscriptions. We ought not to leave our students in ignorance of these facts. On the contrary, we ought to mark out for them courses of preparatory study, and at least impress upon them the great disadvantage of leaving this preparation to be done in Rome. In my judgment we ought to go even further, and, after due notice, make a certain amount of such preparation a requirement for admission to regular membership of the School. This would at once be a benefit to the students, and would relieve the School from the obligation of giving elementary instruction, thereby leaving the instructors more time for the guidance of students in their individual work, as well as for special studies of their own, which would naturally bear fruit in papers read before the School or in short courses of lectures. It would give them time, moreover, to plan and conduct archaeological excursions to ancient sites near Rome, and to some more remote,—a part of our scheme which cannot, under existing conditions, be carried out in the systematic way which its importance demands. I would not propose to make the preparation in question an absolute requirement

for admission to the School, at least for the present; for in many parts of the country the student would find it impossible to get the necessary instruction, and even without it he can, after all, spend a very profitable year in Rome. But I would require it for regular membership, because that would at once raise the instruction of the School to its proper plane, and would at the same time stimulate our universities, which are now developing their graduate departments so rapidly, to establish courses of instruction in these important subjects.

In conclusion, it gives me much pleasure to testify to the excellent spirit which prevailed in the School during the year and did much to render my task an agreeable one. I found in Professor Norton a most efficient colleague, and our relations were most cordial. The students were steadily and happily busy, full of zeal and of the inspiration of their opportunities. In watching their progress and the impressions which they gathered from their surroundings, and which will go with them into their life-work as classical teachers, I have been strengthened in the conviction that we did well to establish the School, and that we should not falter in our efforts to keep it alive and to improve it to the full measure of our ideal.

CLEMENT L. SMITH, *Director*.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
September, 1898.